



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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9-12-45 h*

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

For Release to the PM's OF TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1945

Under the terms of the Pittman-Robertson Act, \$880,000 has been apportioned among the states for the restoration and development of their wildlife resources during the fiscal year 1946, according to a statement issued by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

The amount allotted to the States for 1946 represents an increase of \$73,500 over 1945 when \$806,500--the smallest sum since the Act became effective on July 1, 1938--was apportioned. Apportionments in the three previous years provided \$910,000 in 1944; \$1,128,000 in 1943; and \$2,530,000 in 1942.

Since participating states are required to contribute 25 percent of the cost of the projects, the total Federal apportionment of \$880,000, plus the states' contributions of \$299,999.99, will make \$1,179,999.99 available for wildlife restoration projects this year.

Pittman-Robertson funds are used to finance projects set up and directed by state governments for the restoration of all forms of wildlife within the individual states. All projects are approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service on behalf of Secretary Ickes to determine whether they are sound in character and design.

The funds used by the Federal Government for the Federal Aid program come from the 11 percent excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition. Although the income from this tax is earmarked for wildlife restoration work, it can be expended only when appropriated by Congress. On June 30, 1945, prior to the appropriation of program funds for this year, the special Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration fund in the Treasury contained \$11,735,004.

The appropriation this year was \$1,000,000, of which \$100,000 will be required for the administration of the program, \$12,000 for the conduct of wildlife projects in Alaska, \$3,000 in Hawaii; and \$3,000 in Puerto Rico, leaving a balance of \$880,000 for the 47 participating states. Nevada, because it has not passed assent legislation, is the only ineligible state.

Michigan with \$51,202; Texas, \$45,430; and New York, \$41,621, will receive the three largest allotments this year which are made in accordance with the size of the states and the number of hunting licenses they sell. Pennsylvania with \$40,564; California, \$39,413; Ohio, \$34,612; and Minnesota, \$31,557, follow in that order.

Allotments to each state for 1945-46 follow in alphabetical order: Alabama, \$12,022.31; Arizona, \$18,549.45; Arkansas, \$11,195.68; California, \$39,413.47; Colorado, \$27,381.56; Connecticut, \$5,000.00; Delaware, \$5,000.00; Florida, \$11,435.08; Georgia, \$10,806.14; Idaho, \$19,060.46; Illinois, \$23,819.32; Indiana, \$25,209.97; Iowa, \$19,219.25.

Kansas, \$16,904.67; Kentucky, \$9,991.78; Louisiana, \$12,946.09; Maine, \$11,443.02; Maryland, \$5,667.48; Massachusetts, \$6,064.46; Michigan, \$51,201.58; Minnesota, \$31,556.68; Mississippi, \$10,473.29; Missouri, \$21,812.29; Montana, \$27,495.90; Nebraska, \$18,261.25; Nevada, \$16,915.50; New Hampshire, \$5,132.82; New Jersey, \$8,075.15; New Mexico, \$19,428.29; New York, \$41,621.30; North Carolina, \$13,015.03; North Dakota, \$13,010.68; Ohio, \$34,611.62.

Oklahoma, \$15,040.22; Oregon, \$21,374.70; Pennsylvania, \$40,563.78; Rhode Island, \$696.50; South Carolina, \$7,457.73; South Dakota, \$16,570.92; Tennessee, \$13,143.78; Texas, \$45,430.19; Utah, \$17,255.33; Vermont, \$4,002.19; Virginia, \$13,260.67; Washington, \$26,114.75; West Virginia, \$13,453.27; Wisconsin, \$25,154.56; and Wyoming, \$16,739.84.

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